

Test: Goal 1

1. Culture includes
 - a. Gender identity
 - b. Socio-economic status
 - c. Ethnicity
 - d. Religious preference
 - e. Sexual preference
 - f. All of the above

2. Denial in counter-transference means that the provider denies any role of culture in the diagnostic formulation of a patient case.
 - a. True
 - b. False

3. The elements of the DSM-IVTR Outline for Cultural Formulation (OCF) include
 - a. Transference/ counter-transference
 - b. Cultural identity
 - c. Explanation of illness
 - d. Treatment plan
 - e. All of the above

4. Asking about **all** key family members' perspectives about the child's symptom severity, etiology and cure are essential to a positive treatment outcome
 - a. True
 - b. False

5. Compromise is important to an **effective** treatment plan and outcome, including the patient's and providers perspectives
 - a. True
 - b. False